

Alfred E. Wynn

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BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD,

CONTAINING

CORRESPONDENCE, RECEIPTS, ETC., OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

"THY WORD IS A LAMP UNTO MY FEET, AND A LIGHT UNTO MY PATH."

VOL. XI.

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NO. 10.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT.

In the August number of the Record, we published the resolutions appended to the Report of the Committee of the Connecticut Association in regard to the American Bible Society. It may be satisfactory to our readers to see the Report also. We therefore insert it entire, that we may not be suspected of garbling it, or suppressing any portion of it for a purpose. As this paper is not drawn up nor prepared by the Bible Society, we are not to be held responsible for everything contained in it. One or two points might have been omitted or somewhat modified; but we prefer to insert it just as it is, for the reason above given:

REPORT ON THE PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The committee appointed by the General Association in 1864, to investigate the practical management of the American Bible Society, respectfully present the following report:

Your committee have had several meetings, one of which was held at the Bible House, by invitation of a committee appointed by the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, to confer with this committee on the subject of their inquiries. The officers of that Society have afforded your committee every facility for their investigation, answering fully their questions, showing them the method in which the business of the Society is transacted at the Bible House, and explaining to them, as far as practicable, the whole system of its operations.

The Bible House.

This noble structure is admirably adapted to the uses of the Society. Its rooms are large and airy, and so arranged as greatly to economize the labour in the manufacturing department, and to furnish all the conveniences which the Society needs for conducting its manifold operations.

The Bible House, and the ground on which it stands, cost about \$305,000, but its value, owing to the rise of property, has been greatly increased. It has been entirely paid for, from the avails of the old Bible House, from funds furnished for this specific object by citizens of New York city, and from rents, so that not one dollar of the funds contributed for the ordinary purposes of the Society has been expended upon the Bible House. And now, besides furnishing all the room needed by the Society, it actually returns to its treasury, from rents of stores and offices, an annual cash income of \$16,000—a sum more than sufficient to pay the salaries and expenses of all the executive officers of the Society.

The Manufacturing Department.

For twenty-eight years, the Society had its printing and binding done by contract, on the best terms it could obtain. But complaints were made that the Society was paying too liberal prices, particularly for its printing, and that those who took the contracts were making too large profits out of the contributions of the churches. The Board of Managers felt that there might be some ground for these complaints, and appointed a special committee to investigate the matter. This committee, after careful and extensive inquiry, reported, in January, 1844, that the Society could do its own printing for less than half the prices it was then paying, and for less than any proposals they had obtained. One of the largest publishing firms in New York advised the Society, for the sake of economy, to do its own printing.

It was in such circumstances that the manufacturing department of the American Bible Society was established, its presses and stereotype plates obtained, and its bindery, with its various appliances, arranged.

In estimating the cost of the books published by the Society, the following items are included, and constitute the cost: 1. The salary of the General Agent. 2. The salaries of the Superintendents in the manufacturing department. 3. Wages to oper-

atives. 4. Stock of every description. 5. Five per cent. for wear and tear of machinery, tools, and fixtures in the manufacturing department, the same being valued at \$50,000. 6. Seven thousand dollars for rent of the manufacturing department, and the offices connected therewith. 7. Interest at seven per cent. on the capital invested in the manufacturing department, estimated at \$200,000. 8. Three per cent. on the cost of the books, as above estimated, for coal, gas, Croton water, insurance, use of stereotype plates, and incidental expenses. There is now added another item, the five per cent. government tax.

The cost of paper and printing is estimated separately on every four thousand copies of the different kinds of books, and the cost of binding is estimated separately for each particular item, both of stock and work, on every one hundred copies. And to the cost of paper, printing and binding, the other items in the basis of cost above mentioned, not already included, are added, making an addition of from ten to fourteen per cent. according to the amount of work done.

The actual cost of the books cannot be precisely ascertained on account of the fluctuation in the prices of stock. It is calculated, however, as closely as is consistent with prudence, but so as generally to leave small yearly balances in favour of the Society. These balances are about equivalent to the under-estimate of interest on the capital employed, which is estimated at \$200,000, while in reality, it is nearer \$400,000. The increase in the value of stock in the hands of the Society amounted during the period of the war to about \$125,000, which has been disappearing under the decline of prices.

Nor do the catalogue prices of the books precisely correspond to their estimated cost. For example, the estimated cost of making the fine quarto Bible is \$13 79, while its catalogue price is \$14, giving a small profit to the Society; on the other hand, the brevier and nonpareil duodecimos, the kinds most largely used for gratuitous distribution, which cost respectively 77½ and 51 cents, are put in the catalogue at 75 and 45 cents.

The manufacturing work of the Society is designed to be simply self sustaining. It is not allowed to absorb any part of the charitable funds, nor is it designed to be a source of profit. If any small profits do accrue, they are applied to the Society's benevolent operations.

Two questions in relation to the manufacturing department are pertinent to this investigation: *First*, Has the Society facilities for successfully competing with private publishers in the manufacture of Bibles and Testaments? And *second*, Does it energetically improve these facilities, and actually furnish books as cheaply as those of the same quality could be elsewhere procured?

The facilities of the Society are at least equal to those of any publishing house in the land. The Committee on Publication is composed of gentlemen of the highest business talents and experience in the publishing business. The General Agent was chosen with reference to his known capacity as a practical publisher. The Superintendents of printing and binding are men of experience in their respective branches. The publishing work of the Society is large, permanent, and always of the same kind. The stock is purchased of first

hands, and at the lowest rates for cash. The manufacturer of paper, for example, will not like to lose a customer that purchases \$175,000 worth of paper a year. The most perfect system and economy prevail in every branch of the business. Always engaged on the same kind of work, the operatives acquire a dexterity that is impracticable in a miscellaneous publishing establishment. The General Agent and Superintendents keep themselves fully informed in every branch of the business, and avail themselves of every improvement that will facilitate the economical prosecution of the work. From a careful examination, and an inquiry of practical publishers, your committee are convinced that the several parts of the publishing work of the Society are skillfully and thoroughly done, and at rates rather below those which are generally paid by large publishers for the same kind and amount of work.

But does the Society actually produce Bibles and Testaments as cheap as those of the same quality can be found in the market?

The committee addressed the inquiry to several eminent publishing firms—whether private publishers could manufacture English Bibles and Testaments equal in quality to those of the American Bible Society at lower rates—and received various answers. Some said, emphatically, No. Others said, Yes, provided the churches would furnish them capital, store room, clerks, etc. But it should be understood that the Bible Society receives no such aid in its publishing work, but charges in the cost of its books, the interest on the capital employed, rent for the rooms occupied, and every other item of actual expense in the manufacture. It charges nothing for publisher's profits, for it proposes to make no profits. It does, however, make the prices of its books pay the full cost of their manufacture; certainly no part of this cost comes out of the charitable funds. And these prices, it is believed, are lower than those of any other Bibles and Testaments published in this country, when the quality of the books is taken into account.

Your committee have compared some of the American Bible Society's books with those of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and also with those of Eyre and Spottiswood, who have printed largely for the British and Foreign Bible Society. The English books, especially those of the Society, have a clear, beautiful page, but the binding is generally inferior to that of the same grade of books published by the American Bible Society. This is particularly true of the smaller books. The impression which the committee have received from the comparison is, that some of the small books made in England are sold at a lower rate than those of a corresponding size and appearance published by the American Bible Society, but that when you come to the 12mo size and upward, the scale turns the other way; and that when you take into account the quality, the books of the American Bible Society of all sizes are the cheapest.

In the twenty years during which the Society has made its own books, the work has greatly increased on its hands, and its facilities for performing this work are complete. Five thousand volumes of the Sacred Scriptures are daily finished at the Bible House, and placed in its depository, ready for distribution.

This department of the Society's work stands by itself. Its accounts are kept as distinct and separate as though it was solely a publishing house.

The Benevolent Work of the Society.

It is necessary that the Society, like all other institutions entrusted with funds for benevolent purposes, should expend a part of its resources in keeping the public informed of its operations—of what it is doing, and what it proposes to do; and experience has shown that, like other benevolent societies, it cannot safely dispense altogether with collecting agencies. But the principal question relates to the distribution of the Scriptures so as to keep the people most effectually supplied.

There are two methods of distribution. One is, to include in the estimated cost of the books the expense of transporting and selling them, and then let them go into the channels of trade. By this method, booksellers and traders would become the distributors for the sake of the profit, and this profit would come from the purchasers of the Bible. That is, the Bible would be sold to those who purchased it for use, at such an advance on the cost of its manufacture as to pay the expense of transporting and selling it, and leave a profit to the seller. This of course would relieve the churches from the expense of distributing the word of God, but it would make the Bible more costly, and would supply only those who are in the habit of purchasing books. In moral subjects, the relation of supply to demand does not hold. Supply comes from only such wants as are felt. The laws of trade, or the principle of profit, will never carry the Gospel to heathen lands, nor distribute the Bible to the poor, or to all those who most need its influence, but do not realize its worth. If these are to be supplied, it must be by some other means.

The other method is, for the Society to distribute the Bible through its own agents and auxiliaries, and to put it into the hands of purchasers at the simple cost of making it. This method throws the cost of distribution on the benevolent contributors, but gives the Scriptures to all readers at a reduced price, and carries them to multitudes who would otherwise remain destitute.

Whether one or the other of these methods be adopted, it is evident that in order to keep the thinly settled portions of the country, as well as the poor and the negligent in every portion, supplied with the word of life, there must of necessity be charitable funds, and agents and collectors, and something like an auxiliary system kept in vigorous operation by some central agency. It is also manifest that in prosecuting this benevolent work, the principal expense of collecting funds, and of distributing the books, will be incurred. And this, in the nature of the case, must be very considerable. Were there none to be supplied but those who would go to a bookseller and purchase for themselves, there would be no occasion for the existence of Bible societies.

Now the very organization of the American Bible Society looked to the operation of an auxiliary system. More than fifty Bible societies had already been formed. But not one of them could undertake any great work; nor could they combine their action, for they were independent of

each other. The American Bible Society was instituted for the very purpose of combining and harmonizing the efforts of such societies as should become auxiliary to it, with a view of effecting a more general and efficient circulation of the Sacred Scriptures. Thirty-five existing Bible societies united in the organization of this national institution, and during its first year eighty-four became auxiliary to it.

Inasmuch then as the Society was instituted for a benevolent and not a commercial object, as it was a national Institution with auxiliary local societies, adapted to provide for a general supply of the Scriptures, and as it was required by its constitution to make the price of its books as low as possible, and to sell them to all Bible societies at cost, it was natural that its Board of Managers should adopt the policy of putting its publications into the hands of readers everywhere at as nearly the cost of manufacture as possible. They have not been unmindful of the difficulties and evils incident to this policy, and they have made some changes with the view of obviating them. But they think that more difficulties would attend the opposite course. And as they have made arrangements to furnish their books in all parts of the country through their own agents and auxiliaries, the offering of special facilities for selling the same books for profit would, in their view, be inconsistent with these arrangements.

The committee would not call in question the wisdom of this policy. It seems admirably adapted to promote the circulation of the word of God, especially among those who need it, but do not appreciate its value, and among those who are unable to purchase it. But the effect has been to withdraw the Bible from the ordinary channels of trade, and from country stores, where it would seem desirable that it should always be kept on sale. We think that if some remedy for this evil could be devised, it would greatly increase the usefulness of the Society.

The present rule of the Board of Managers is, to make a discount of five per cent. on all sales to auxiliary societies. This might be considered a grant to those societies, to pay for transportation and other incidental expenses, and might be placed in the account of expenses of distribution. But in reality there is an offset to this, so that it does not come out of the contributions to the Society. The sixth and seventh items in the "basis of cost," viz.: rent and interest on the capital, amounting to \$21,000, the Society does not actually pay, but it does pay taxes, repairs on the building, and other items which are not elsewhere brought into the estimate; and the difference between what it thus pays year by year, and the \$21,000, is about equal to the discount to auxiliaries on sales of books. This view of the subject, however, may somewhat modify the statement before made, that the prices of the books fully cover the cost of their manufacture.

What proportion of the charitable funds entrusted to the Society are absorbed in the expenses of carrying on its work, not including the value of the Bibles and Testaments which it puts in circulation? Some have attempted to show this, by subtracting the benevolent grants from the benevolent receipts. But this method is wholly unreliable for any single year.

Thus for the year 1859-'60 we find—

Benevolent receipts - - - - -	\$182,816 83
“ grants - - - - -	82,289 11
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	\$100,527 72

That is, according to this showing, it cost the Society \$100,527 72 to collect and disburse \$182,816 83, or to make grants of money and copies of the Scriptures to the value of \$82,289 11!

For the year 1864-'5 we find—

Benevolent receipts - - - - -	\$256,750 46
“ grants - - - - -	245,757 76
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	\$10,993 19

Making the expenses of the Society for the latter year only about one tenth of those for the former, while in reality they far exceeded those for the former year.

The expenses for the year 1864-'5 were unusually large, owing, in part, to the prevailing high prices, and were as follows, collecting them under three heads:

1. *Expenses of Administration at the Bible House.*

Salaries of the two Secretaries and the Assistant Treasurer - - - - -	\$9,000 00
Extra allowance for increased expenses of living - - - - -	3,000 00
Half the expenses of Clerical Assistant - - - - -	982 69
Half the expenses of Bookkeeper, Clerks, etc. - - - - -	2,750 00
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	\$15,732 69

This sum is entirely cancelled by rents from the Bible House, which amount to \$16,378 54, and a balance left of \$645 85 to still further diminish the expenses of the Society. We see therefore that no part of the funds entrusted to the Society was absorbed in paying the salaries, or other expenses of officers at the Bible House.

2. *Expenses of Collecting and Distributing Agents.*

Salaries and travelling expenses of agents in this country - - - - -	\$52,459 94
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The employment of agents for collecting funds has hitherto been found to be indispensable. The Board of Managers would gladly find some feasible plan of diminishing this part of their expenses without weakening the efficiency of the Society. They have at times attempted retrenchment here, until their diminished receipts admonished them to forbear. Happy would it be if the churches and their pastors could all be relied on, from their love to Christ, and independently of external solicitation, first, to enter vigorously on the work of evangelizing their own neighbourhoods, and then to furnish all needful funds, without expense for collecting them, for evangelizing the world. But this state of things has not yet been realized.

The agents of the American Bible Society, however, are not occupied solely in the mechanical work of collecting funds. They are performing also an important missionary work. They are among the churches awakening an interest in the Cause. They are stimulating auxiliary societies to efficiency in their work. They are labouring in the newer States and Territories, carrying the word of life to the scattered and destitute families. They are in our seaports, among the sailors and the officers and men belonging to our navy, and they have followed our armies, to supply them

with the bread of life. And they are carrying the same precious boon to the thousands now set free from bondage, and eager to receive it.

The cost of collecting and distributing agencies is generally about seven and a half per cent. on the total receipts of the Society.

The expenses for agents, and for translating, in foreign lands, amounting in the year 1864-'5 to \$8,774 17, need not be considered here, as this is entirely missionary work.

3. *Expenses of Communicating Information to the Public.*

Annual Reports for 1864-'5 - - - - -	\$3,247 60
Bible Society Record, above receipts - - - - -	9,681 04
Other documents and stationery - - - - -	3,681 84
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	\$16,610 48

This sum is nearly twice as large as the highest amount for the same items, and the same amount of printing, before the war, the difference being chiefly in the enormous increase in the price of paper. The committee are doubtful whether the cost of the Bible Society Record is compensated by its utility.

Thus we find that the salaries and expenses of all the executive officers of the Society are more than met by the rents of stores and offices in the Bible House, and therefore cost the churches nothing; that during this most expensive year, 1864-'5, there were expended of the charitable funds, in the collection of money, in the labour of distributing the Scriptures, in the missionary work of the Society in this country, necessarily connected with the work of collection and distribution, and in communicating information to the public through the Annual Report, the Bible Society Record, and other documents, the sum of \$68,424 57, about 26½ per cent. of these charitable receipts, leaving \$188,326 09 in the shape of Bibles and Testaments in the hands of readers, or ready to be put into the hands of readers, without further expense to the Society, or appropriated as occasion might require for foreign grants.

But the Society operates principally through auxiliaries, and these, it is said, incur an additional expense to the churches in putting the Scriptures into the hands of the people. This may or may not be so, just as the auxiliaries, or rather the churches themselves shall determine. If an auxiliary will appoint as its depository some benevolent person, a bookseller perchance, who for the sake of doing good will keep and sell the books, receiving the five per cent. discount to reimburse his expenses, there is no expense connected with the depository. And if the churches, by the voluntary services of their members, will keep their own communities supplied, the whole work will be done without adding a dollar to the expenses which have been enumerated. But if they give their depository a liberal compensation, and rather than do the canvassing themselves employ colporteurs, the expenses may absorb a large per centage of their funds. But over the auxiliaries and the churches, in relation to this matter, the American Bible Society has no control. It aims through its agents, and these as few as may be, to stir up the churches to do this work for themselves, and it cannot control them or limit their expenses in this work, more than it can in their maintenance of the public worship of God.

All that can be asked is, that contributors shall know precisely for what they are contributing.

Some complaints have been made of the Society's publishing elegant copies of the Bible. For several years, it published none but the plain and cheaper kinds; but the auxiliaries and friends of the Society desired to have some of the finer sort with the Society's imprint, and it made a few, but sold them at an advance which covered the cost of both manufacture and sale. It now sells them at simple cost. The fine Bibles of the Society will not exceed four or five per cent. of its publications, and they are seldom donated, except for pulpits to feeble and missionary churches.

The American Bible Society takes every precaution to secure accuracy in the text of its Bibles and Testaments. And it is no small privilege to know at all times where we can obtain copies of the Holy Scriptures in full supply, that can be relied on as free from error.

Any suitable person can obtain grants of books from the Society for his own neighbourhood, when such grants will not interfere with the work of an auxiliary. But as there may be distant neighbourhoods where there is no auxiliary, and no accessible source of supply, and no accessible person who can well take charge of a grant, and attend to the transportation and distribution of the books, the committee believe that the Society might enlarge its usefulness by giving to booksellers in such neighbourhoods the same facilities it allows to its auxiliaries.

To your committee, the management of the American Bible Society appears to be conducted with wisdom, carefulness, and energy. Its executive officers are diligent and thorough in their respective departments, and earnest to promote its benevolent objects. Its financial affairs are under the direction of leading business men who, without pecuniary reward, devote their care and valuable time to this important work. The Board of Managers, and several of the Standing Committees, meet every month, and two of the latter twice a month, and discuss and settle all the principles and measures pertaining to the Society's operations; and the minutest details of business come under their careful inspection. There are members of the Board of Managers and of the Standing Committees, gentlemen actively engaged in the most extensive business, who have rarely for years been absent from any of three meetings which are held every month at the Bible House, to scrutinize and direct the operations of the Society.

Your committee will not undertake to say that all the plans and measures of the Society are the best that could be devised, but, beyond the suggestions they have made respecting the Bible Society Record and the granting of facilities to booksellers in certain cases, they are not prepared to advise any changes which they are confident would, on the whole, be an improvement. All the points to which this committee have turned their attention have been before the Board of Managers for their consideration. The settlement of some practical questions in that Board is attended with great difficulty, and they earnestly think on them, and pray over them, and discuss them, striving to reach a wise conclusion. Such for example is the question, in its various applications, how to diminish the expenses of the Society

without impairing its usefulness. In the opinion of your committee, no person employed in the service of the Society, whether as officer or agent, or in any other capacity, who was proved to be unfaithful, or negligent, or unnecessary to its highest efficiency, would be retained.

We know of no agency that exists or that has been proposed, so well adapted, as is the American Bible Society, to the general work of multiplying correct copies of the Sacred Scriptures and distributing them among all classes in our own land, of preparing them so that they are available to the blind for enlightenment and comfort, and of publishing them in the different languages and dialects of foreign nations.

The committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That this General Association, after full investigation, find no occasion for a want of confidence in the American Bible Society, in relation either to the wisdom and fidelity of its Board of Managers and executive officers, or the principles upon which its work has been prosecuted.

Resolved, 2. That the churches and friends of the Bible have special cause for gratitude to God, that now when new fields at home and abroad are largely opening for the reception of the Gospel, and awakening a more liberal and energetic spirit of enterprise in the work of evangelization, the *American Bible Society*, with a successful experience of half a century, and with facilities which have multiplied with the increase of its work, is so abundantly prepared to act as their almoner in giving the word of life to the millions who are waiting to receive it.

Resolved, 3. That the duty rests with the Christian people of this State, to bring the Sacred Scriptures within the reach of the whole population.

MYRON N. MORRIS,	} Committee.
HENRY WHITE,	
W. T. EUSTIS, JR.,	
LEONARD WOOLSEY BACON,	

The following supplementary resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the General Association earnestly solicit the attention of the American Bible Society to an evil which is found among us to be incidental to their great and beneficent work, to wit: the fact that the ordinary trade in Bibles has been arrested, and that the word of God, instead of being purchased as formerly in all parts of the State, is to be found on sale only at a few of the more important centers of business; and that we urge upon the studious consideration of the very able men of business in the Society, the question whether some way cannot be devised by which this great evil can be obviated, without detriment to the missionary work of the Society.

Foreign Department.

MEXICO.—Mr. Hickey, at the time of his last writing, August 31st, was at Brownsville, whither he had gone for books. On reaching Camargo from Monterey, where he resides, he found it impracticable to proceed on the Mexican side of the

Rio Grande on account of the military occupation of the country. He therefore crossed the river, and went down on the Texan side. He found a great destitution of Bibles on both sides. He sold Bibles and Testaments all the way. In many places the Bible was altogether an unknown book. A schoolmaster had heard of it, but never before saw one. As he was very poor, Mr. H. gave him one, with a charge to read a portion of it daily to the children under his care, which he promised to do. A number of people being gathered together, Mr. Hickey preached to them, for which, as he took his leave, they cordially thanked him. He sold fifty-two Bibles, and eighty-five Testaments.

KHARPOOT—TURKEY.—We have received from Rev. Mr. Barnum, of Kharpoot, a letter containing some excellent remarks on the influence of the Bible in the missionary work. We direct the attention of the reader to the extract from this letter, which may be found on another page.

HUNGARY.—In 1864 the Rev. William Clark, of Milan, Italy, made, at the request of this Society, an exploratory tour into the Tyrol, Bohemia, and Hungary, of which we published an account in our October number of that year. In that tour he formed a very favourable opinion as to the prospect of Bible distribution in those regions. We insert in this paper a very interesting letter from that gentleman, more than justifying the predictions then uttered by him. Did our means permit, and were not our resources taxed to the uttermost in other directions at home, and nearer home, the Board would, no doubt, be disposed to enter with greater energy into this promising field. As it is, while the Board is not inclined to relinquish his present efforts there, it is not prepared to extend them as much as would be otherwise desirable. Meantime there is satisfaction in the recollection that the British and Foreign Bible Society is successfully at work there, and while they can work more readily, more cheaply, and more conveniently than we can, being nearer, and having less burden of exchange to bear, we can expend our resources on fields nearer home, that have still stronger claims on us, and where the wants are as great, and success equally gratifying. Nevertheless, the work in Hungary is encouraging, and our readers will be gratified by the perusal of Mr. Clark's letter.

INDIA—LUCKNOW.—We have received a gratifying letter from the Rev. J. W. Waugh, Lucknow, giving an account of printing the Scriptures in behalf of this Society, within the mission with which he is connected. He also returns thanks for a grant of books which the mission had received from this Society, in relation to which he says: "The committee on colportage have been putting the Bibles and Testaments into circulation in our schools, selling a few where they can, but for the most part giving away. These

and the Psalms are now read by very many boys in our schools, and by the multitudes in the bazars, and we know what the results will be." He then returns cordial thanks to the Society for this donation. Another grant of funds, as seen elsewhere, was made for this mission to the Missionary Society.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION, S. A.

PARANA, ENTRE RIOS, June 20th, 1866.

[CONCLUDED.]

On Thursday morning 24th, the day after my arrival, I called on the mayor, Sr. Don Juan Moreno, presented him with a Spanish Bible, and asked his permission to sell without a license. This he at once granted, and said he thought I would find more liberty in Gualaguay than in any other place. The same day I saw Sr. Don — Sardi, the director of the Colegio de Gualaguay, and sold him a dozen Spanish New Testaments for the use of the Colegio. The day following, the teacher of the girls' school, who also bought one dozen for the use of the school, saw also Sr. Don Manuel Arengo, another teacher, but he would not decide to take any. The following Sunday I retired to the woods (with which Gualaguay is surrounded), for prayer, and made application to the Master himself regarding the schools, and on Monday I saw the teacher again, when he agreed to take one dozen Spanish Testaments and one Italian. I went to the town-house to see the mayor five different times regarding the purchase of New Testaments for the public schools, the mayor being the president of the commission for public education. Every time being sent away without seeing him, I took as another indication from God that more prayer was needed. One gentleman, a professed friend of Bible circulation, told me that it was impossible for the mayor to introduce Protestant books into the government schools, while according to the constitution, the Roman Catholic is the religion of the State. I knew however, that there is a promise written, "All things are possible to him that believeth," and on this I endeavoured to rest my faith, nor did I do so in vain; for the next time I called I saw the mayor, showed him the books, left them for examination, called again next morning, and received an order for a dozen. May I have grace to be truly thankful to God for all his goodness to me! By the good providence of God the New Testament is now introduced into four schools in Gualaguay. My stay extended over twenty days, during which I sold 303 books, mostly Bibles and Testaments.

In connexion with Gualaguay there are many things which naturally contribute to endear it very much to me. It is now just three years since I first visited it. The business I had then on hand was of such a nature as left me much spare time. Newly come from a land full of Gospel light and privileges, I naturally felt deeply for the poor natives, so kind to a stranger, and yet so deeply sunk in superstition and ignorance. Unable to enter into conversation with the natives, I used frequently to retire to the woods for reading and prayer; well do I remember asking God to send forth his light and his truth and enlighten this people, but little did I think that I should be

the one by whom it should please him to send it. Little did I think that the New Testament and few portions of Scripture I bought at the British and Foreign Bible Society's depot in Buenos Ayres, to bring with me here, should be the paving of the way for my present occupation, yet so it was. The gratitude with which these were received made such an impression upon me, that I could not help telling it to brother Goodfellow on my return to Buenos Ayres. He also shared my joy when I told him of the old lighterman, Lorenzo Perez, who wished me to accept of a dozen eggs in return for a Spanish copy of the Psalms. On this occasion I had the pleasure of seeing this old man. He told me he had read the little book I gave him many times from beginning to end, and liked it very much. I should have said that the next time I saw Rev. William Goodfellow, after telling of the readiness with which the people received the Scriptures in Gualaguay, he proposed to me for consideration the idea of entering into the service of the American Bible Society. For all these things I love Gualaguay; I love the hallowed spots where I used to kneel on the green grass and ask God to bless the people with his own light, and I love them all the more that I have been permitted now to ask God to fulfil his own promise and render effectual his own word.

I hope that the connexion the foregoing has with the work will keep it from appearing too personal.

During my visitation in Gualaguay I met one night with an Italian, who told me he had prohibited the Bible from being read in his house, because he did not want his children to be taught that there had been miracles performed on the earth. I asked him from what source he drew his morality; he began by quoting the golden rule. I stopped him and asked him where he found it. He did not know what to say. He would not buy a Bible that night, but he did the next time I saw him.

June 12th.—Left Gualaguay by omnibus early in the morning and reached Nogoya at 7 P. M. Nogoya is situated in the interior of the province of Entre Rios, eighteen leagues northwest of Gualaguay. The roads being exceedingly bad, the journey occupied us the entire day. Next morning I called upon the mayor, Colonel Manuel Navarro. I presented him with a Spanish Bible in the name of the American Bible Society, and asked his permission to sell Bibles during my stay. He said by all means, asked me when I arrived, and told me he had heard of my being in Gualaguay, and knew I was coming to Nogoya. I spent three days here, during which I visited every house where I could find admittance. The number of books sold was sixty-four, a very fair proportion for the size of the place. In Nogoya there are only two schools, male and female; both are public. The president of the commission is the priest, who was from home, but if he had been present I do not suppose I should have had any better success. The teacher of the female school bought one New Testament for one of her pupils; two or three others had the New Testament with them at school. In these inland towns books are very scarce, and teachers have to teach from any book the parents of the children may have. I sold a New Testament to a man, much

against the will of his wife and daughter. As the money was scarce, he gave me a piece of money which had been given them to buy candles to burn before San Roque.

June 15th.—Left Nogoya and came by omnibus to Victoria, eight leagues eastward. From what I had heard of the mayor of Victoria in other places, I thought it would be to my advantage not to ask his permission. In Victoria I passed five days, during which I sold 162 books, mostly New Testaments; three dozen of which were for the use of the female school. From Victoria I had to return to Nogoya, and from that I took omnibus to this city Parana, where I arrived this evening after a ride of thirty leagues.

Parana having been canvassed twice already, and my books exhausted, I shall return to Rosario by first steamer.

By this you see the number of sales from the 1st of May to date are 623. May God, who hath inclined the hearts of so many purchasers, take care of his own blessed truth, and render it the means of salvation to many!

I want more books, but must defer the order till next.

I am, reverend and dear sir,
Yours very truly,
ANDREW M. MILNE.

KHARPOOT—TURKEY.

We received, some time ago, a letter from the Rev. H. N. Barnum, of Kharpoot, which contains some remarks deserving notice and consideration. They are a strong attestation to the importance as well as power of the Bible as an instrument in the Divine hand for the salvation of men and the improvement of society.

After some remarks highly commendatory of the Society's Agent, the Rev. Isaac G. Bliss, he says:

The work about us is pre-eminently a Bible work. The chief text book in all our common schools, and in the theological seminary and the female boarding school located here, is the Bible. This is the foundation of all our work. One of the first questions which we ask of a stranger, in our tours among the villages, is, "Have you a copy of the word of God?" and we strive to induce people to purchase and read the Scriptures, as preliminary to any effort to do them any spiritual good. We have no hope of conferring any real benefit upon a man until he can be persuaded to purchase and read the word of God. The papists have made very diligent efforts to gain a foothold in this region, but with very indifferent success, and chiefly, I believe, because we were two or three years in advance of them, and had accustomed the people to refer to the Bible as the test of every system. The papists are chiefly indebted, for the success which they have had, to the offers of French political protection, which they extend. The Scriptures are having increasing influence and power in all our field. It is only about ten years since missionaries first came into this region; but we have now twenty-nine out stations, of which Kharpoot is the centre, with a church membership of 325 persons, an aggregate Sabbath congregation of nearly 2,000, and with 1,600 persons under instruction. The prospect

that the leaven which has been introduced is to leaven the whole lump, was never so hopeful as at this moment. The villages about us are in a most interesting state of inquiry, and only the converting agency of the Holy Spirit is wanted to bring multitudes into the fold of Christ.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

H. N. BARNUM,

Stated Clerk of the Eastern Turkey Mission.

HUNGARY.

FROM REV. WM. CLARK.

MILAN, Aug. 24, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR:—After making my tour in Hungary in 1864, at the request of your Society, in my report I predicted that the time was not remote when that country would afford great encouragement, and present a most inviting field for Bible distribution. In a tour recently made to the various cities I visited two years ago, I find my predictions more than fulfilled. The impulse given to Bible circulation during this time has been indeed most wonderful, and great honour is due to the British and Foreign Bible Society, which has been the chief agency in this work. The past year, this agency distributed more than 40,000 copies of the Scriptures in the various parts of Hungary, and this year its work will be still greater, since the distribution of the first two and a half months was nearly 17,000 copies, and from the commencement of the war the circulation has greatly increased, especially among the sick and wounded soldiers. But the number of copies of the Scriptures distributed is not the only indication of good in this country. The Protestant clergy, who a few years ago were almost indifferent to Bible circulation, are waking up to its importance, and many are becoming voluntary and active agents in this work. While in Pesth, I noticed that the depot agent received various orders for Bibles from clergymen in different parts of the country. This is altogether a new and most interesting feature of the work, and which promises great good for the future.

In the schools also throughout the country the Bible is now being extensively introduced; and where the pupils are composed of both Protestants and Catholics, it is now very generally given as a premium to both indiscriminately. It is also a significant fact that there has been as yet little or no opposition to Bible distribution made by the Catholics. Indeed, in some towns they have assisted in the work. There is, for instance, a noble Catholic lady in the city of Pesth, actively engaged in Bible distribution, and this is by no means a solitary case. This newly awakened desire for the Scriptures is very general in all parts of Hungary, but especially marked in the eastern part, and upon the Lower Danube, also in the northwestern districts toward Moravia. There is special encouragement, too, for Bible work in Transylvania and Carinthia, or in Lower Austria, and in that part which will soon connect the Tyrol with Italy; but this region has not yet been entered. Indeed, all Southeastern Europe, embracing Moravia, Hungary, Lower Austria, the Tyrol, and Venetia, opened anew, in the wonder-working providence of God, by this recent European war, is now presenting a most important and promising field for Bible distribution. Will not your Society, in this time so opportune and

providential, begin a systematic and permanent work? Instead of sustaining one colporteur alone in Hungary, will not the American Bible Society sustain five? I have been earnestly requested to ask this number for Hungary alone, and in all other parts of the great field referred to, how many might well be employed in giving these different nationalities the word of life!

Though centuries ago the Gospel was triumphant in these lands, yet long has been the time of darkness in which they have been shut out from its light. Now the old Bible of the past is living again, and we may hope that the descendants of those who so long fought and finally died for the truth will soon return to the faith of their fathers, and these lands be reconquered for Christ.

In reference to Bible circulation among the soldiers, I might give you many facts of great interest; and what is especially remarkable in this work is, the greatest possible favour and assistance shown it by the higher officials. For instance, the military commander of all the forces in Hungary, and of the great fortress at Buda, has given written permission to all the colporteurs to go everywhere among his troops with their Bibles, distributing them alike to Protestants and Catholics; and many have been the instances where the officers have thanked the Bible agents for the interest they thus take in their men.

At present, in the large garrisons at Pesth and Buda, and among the 14,000 sick and wounded soldiers in these cities, there is the greatest possible liberty for Bible distribution; and the eagerness manifested by the troops to get possession of copies of the Scriptures could not be greater if money was distributed to them. A friend engaged in this work says: "Each time before going into the wards, and after leaving them, we are surrounded by hundreds, each stretching out his hand and naming his nationality." As illustrating the desire of the soldiers for Bibles and religious books, he also gives the following instance: "One day when a body of 600 stood in their ranks in the court of the barracks, ready to march to the railway station for Vienna, they, in the presence of their officers, left the ranks and burst forth like a torrent upon myself and my companions to secure a parting gift. The authority of the officers was set aside, and for some time their endeavours to call them back were perfectly in vain. Nevertheless, instead of being displeased, the officers afterwards thanked me for doing so much for the good of the troops."

It is a singular fact that, during the war, the facilities for Bible distribution have been greater among the Austrian than among the Italian soldiers, and more favour has been shown by Austrian than by Italian officers. This remark will apply rather, however, to the Italian soldiers of the regular army under Lamarmora than to the volunteers under Garibaldi. Among the latter much has been and is being done.

W. CLARK.

Domestic Department.

ARKANSAS.

Rev. W. F. Baird, our Agent for the army and freedmen sends us the following pleasant account

of the reorganization of the Bible society at Little Rock, which occurred during his recent visit in July. After referring to a conference with leading friends of the Cause in that city, at which it was determined to resuscitate the old society, he thus proceeds:

This purpose was made known on Sabbath, and we met on Monday evening. Rev. W. P. Ratcliffe conducted the opening services in a very acceptable and solemn manner. I then addressed the meeting, showing what God had done for the American Bible Society during the past five years, and also what the society had accomplished during that period, and what the society is now *ready and willing* to do for the people throughout this vast region of country.

The former organization, known as the Little Rock Bible Society, was then reorganized by the election of officers. All the pastors of the city were chosen vice-presidents. The election was entirely harmonious. The "brethren seemed to prefer one another in the Lord." A resolution recognising the heaven-born right that all mankind have to the Bible, and the obligation resting upon those who possess it to aid in supplying all who can read, *without respect to class or colour*, was *unanimously* adopted by the meeting. I may add that it was cheerfully done.

There was a good deal of pleasant interchange of views during the meeting. After appointing a meeting for the officers the next morning, the meeting was appropriately closed. The officers of the society met the next morning. The subject of the freedmen was discussed with candor and kindness, and all agreed to furnish them with the Scriptures in the same manner in which the white population is supplied. A list of books to be ordered was made out and approved. They also resolved to employ a good county agent and enter at once on the blessed work of supplying the people with the word of God. I think I never attended a better Bible meeting. Surely the Lord was present that morning, for we all felt that it was good to be there.

HOW TO DO GOOD.

A friend in Missouri, sending sixty dollars to our treasury, gives this history of the donation:

The original mover in the matter is my sister, Mary E. Cowguill, and her attention was called to this matter originally by a conversation we had together. I remarked that everybody could do *something* for Christ; to which she replied: "What can *I* do, living as I do away in the country, the most of my neighbours Catholics, and the houses scattered, etc." I replied that I did not know *what* she could do, but at any rate she could teach her own children and the other children on the place the fundamental doctrines of salvation by Jesus Christ, and perhaps she could *by asking* get some neighbours' children to come; and another thing she could do—she could collect funds for the Bible Society; and I suggested that she get persons to promise five or ten cents or twenty-five cents per month. She acted on my hints, and a good Sabbath school resulted. Sometime ago she handed me eight dollars for our county society, collected in the manner I had suggested; and then she made some sort of a social entertainment, a

picnic in the groves—"God's first temples"—and with the assistance of others, whose hearts were warmed up in the matter, she altogether realized (besides the eight dollars) the sum here enclosed. I received it all in cash, and take great pleasure in forwarding it.

VALUABLE LEGACY.

Miss Hannah W. Savage died in Homer, Will County, Illinois, in 1864, aged forty-one years. She had been an invalid for more than twenty years, but could use her needle a little. She was converted at the age of nine years. At the time of her death she had read the whole Bible through twenty-one times, and partly through the twenty-second time, a strong proof of her love of the Bible, as well as the fact that from the small earnings of her needle she appropriated three dollars to purchase each a Bible for three Sabbath school boys in whom she had felt a special interest, and five dollars to go to the American Bible Society, which money her mother has just now paid me, and which I send on its errand of love.

S. N. MANNING,

July 28th, 1866

Agent Will County B. S., Ill.

The value of such a legacy is like the widow's mite, in proportion not to the amount given, but to the self-sacrificing spirit and faith of the donor.—EDS.

A GIFT OF LOVE.

In the remittance for the month of July I sent a Prussian silver coin, which was a donation from Mrs. Dr. P. B. Stryker, of Rockville, Indiana, to the American Bible Society. This was presented to Mrs. Stryker by the Hon. Joseph A. Wright, late Governor of Indiana, and now Minister to Berlin; and although this was valued very highly by Mrs. S., who is cousin to Mr. Wright, yet she was very anxious that this memento should be employed in doing good, and therefore *cheerfully* donated the coin to the American Bible Society, and desires that its value in Bibles may be sent among the Africans, praying that the divine blessing may accompany the same in the awakening and salvation of some poor souls.

I add, *reader, go thou, and do likewise.*

JOHN THOMPSON,

Agent A. B. S. for Indiana.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

RIAL NORTH, Esq., depositary of the Columbia Bible Society, sends the following report of his labours, as a distributing agent, to Rev. E. A. Bolles:

Since my report to you the 1st of April last, I have distributed 330 Bibles and Testaments. I have the sweet satisfaction of knowing that many who are destitute of the comforts and blessings of this world have the word of God, and bind it to their hearts as the most precious treasure on earth.

I have supplied several destitute Sunday schools in and around the city—have distributed a great many copies of the word of life through the various pastors of the churches to their flocks. Many poor people have made personal applications for the Bible. Quite a number of copies have been given to freed people, many of whom seem anxious to have and to read the blessed Bible; but arrangements are now being made by which the destitute and well-disposed in all of the coloured churches of the city will be systematically supplied with the Bible. The receipt of 500 copies of the Bible and Testament recently, from the Parent Society in New York, will enable the Columbia Bible Society to put the word of life into the hands of a great many people now without it.

ROCKLAND COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society will be held on Tuesday, the 30th of October (inst.), at ten o'clock, A. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church, in the village of Piermont. An address will be delivered by Hon. John W. Ferdon, commemorative of the jubilee year of the society. Addresses may be expected from Rev. William H. Miller, missionary in the Haverstraw and Ramapo mountains, and from other gentlemen.

Children's Department.

Every Little Helps.

Let the little child read the following pretty lines, and think that it can do some good, too. To give a Testament or a Bible to a poor person, or to send one to a heathen, is a small thing, and yet a little child may do it. It may be done for a few pennies, that almost any child may give by using a little self-denial, or by asking some friend.

Suppose a little twinkling star,
Away in yonder sky,
Should say, "What light can reach so far
From such a star as I?
Not many rays of mine so far
As yonder earth can fall:
The others so much brighter are,
I will not shine at all."

Suppose a bright, green leaf, that grows
Upon the rose bush near,
Should say, "Because I'm not a rose,
I will not linger here;"
Or that a dew drop, fresh and bright,
Upon that fragrant flower,
Should say, "I'll vanish out of sight
Because I'm not a shower."

Suppose a little child should say,
"Because I'm not a man,
I will not try, in word or play,
To do what good I can."
Dear child, each star some light can give,
Though gleaming faintly there;
Each rose leaf helps the plant to live,
Each dew drop keeps it fair.

And our good Father who's in heaven,
And doth all creatures view,
To every little child has given
Some needful work to do.
Kiss deeds toward those with whom you live,
Kind words and actions right,
Shall, 'midst the world's deep darkness, give
A precious little light.

MEMORIZE THE SCRIPTURES.

My young friends, if you do not give special attention to the study of the Scriptures while you are young, so that you can repeat much of the beautiful language of the Bible, you will make a mistake, and one you will not likely be able to remedy when you grow older. Your school days are the days for treasuring up in your memory the words of God. If you neglect this opportunity, you will often be ashamed of your deficiency, and feel the want of the most important knowledge connected with your pleasures and duties in future life. No other knowledge will answer as a substitute for the knowledge of God's word. It is God's mind concerning you and your interests for this life and the life to come. The Bible contains the purest language, the most sublime truths, the most chaste style, the greatest variety, the richest poetry, the best prose, the truest history, and is a model for the world in religion and civil government. Then why should you neglect it? It is an honour to any young man or young lady to be

able to repeat much of the Scriptures, and you will find it a great comfort to do so as you advance in life and mingle in society. It is the best evidence of good training and respectable parentage, to know and reverence the Bible in youth and old age. No other learning will enable you to appear to so great advantage, in society or the world, as the proper knowledge of the Scriptures. John Quincy Adams in his diary, and often in private conversation, referred to the fact that the knowledge he obtained from his mother of the Bible, when a boy, gave him more comfort than any other knowledge. He was one of the most learned men in America, and the only President of the United States who could converse and correspond with ministers from foreign courts, during his administration, in their own language. Many other great men in this and other countries testify to the same benefits they have derived from the study of the Bible in their early days. When you form a taste for the study of the Bible, you will like it very much. If you have not already begun and do not love to commit the Scriptures to memory, allow me to insist that you begin immediately, and hereafter, daily, commit to memory at least five verses. Begin with such passages as these, viz.: Matt. 5th and 7th chapters; 1 Cor. 13th chapter; Psalms 8, 19, 23, and 103.—*S. School Missionary.*

PRINTING BOTH SIDES.

A poor lame boy asked a gentleman for a long string. "What for?" he asked. The boy said he would make a net of it, which he could sell for three pence, to print Bibles for the poor heathen; adding, "You know, sir, that may print one page." The gentleman told him to bring the net to him when finished. He did so; three pence were given him for the Bible, and three pence for himself. "No, sir," exclaimed this poor boy, "please send it all; perhaps then it will pay for printing both sides."

Bible Society Record.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1866.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor Place, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at half-past three, P. M.; Norman White, Esq., in the chair, assisted by F. S. Winston, and James Suydam, Esqs.

The Rev. Dr. Deems read part of the 119th Psalm and offered prayer.

Twelve new auxiliaries were recognised: one in each of the States of Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, North Carolina, and Georgia, five in Kentucky, and two in South Carolina.

Communications were received from Rev. James Hickey, Agent in Mexico, with an account of labours on the Rio Grande; from Rev. Cyrus Byington, as to printing the Choctaw Bible; from Rev. W. Clark, Milan, with an interesting account of Bible work in Hungary; from Rev. Dr. Rule,

Plymouth, England, with favourable remarks and criticisms on the revised Spanish Bible; from Rev. S. R. Brown, Yokohama, as to translation of the Scriptures into the Japanese language; from Rev. J. W. Waugh, Lucknow, with an account of expenditure of funds previously granted by the Board, and asking further aid; from Rev. Dr. Blodget, Peking, in regard to the version of the Scriptures into the Mandarin colloquial dialect; and from Rev. Dr. Schauffler, Constantinople, in regard to the Arabo-Turkish version, on which he is engaged.

Grants of books were made, amounting in all to 7,505 volumes; among which were Bibles and Testaments in the Bohemian language, for a colony on Long Island; many grants to different points in the Southern States; to the American Seamen's Friend Society; and three volumes in raised letters for the blind; in addition to this, donations to the value of \$300 to feeble societies in Tennessee; and in funds, \$1,000 were granted to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for printing Scriptures at Lucknow, in India.

A memorial paper was presented and adopted in regard to the death of Gen. John H. Cocke, late of Virginia, one of the Vice Presidents of this Society.

The receipts for September were \$60,955 13; volumes issued, 88,293.

FACTS CONCERNING THE FREEDMEN.

We are constantly receiving facts of deep interest, showing how the freedmen are successfully trying to help themselves to the possession of the Bible and other religious privileges, and also to send the Bible to those who have it not. From recent correspondence we present the following facts, which, like those contained in our Agent's letter from Little Rock, Arkansas, are full of encouragement and suggestive of the future development of these poor people.

At Natchez, Mississippi, where the freedmen are quite numerous, they have purchased a church property "for \$9,000, paying \$6,000 down and are to pay the other \$3,000 at the expiration of ten months. Many of them give a dollar a month. Here are zeal and liberality worthy of imitation. They are poor, but willing and cheerful, and such the Lord loveth. They deserve to be helped, for they help themselves."

At Houston, Texas, there is an old coloured man by the name of "Uncle Toby," who set out to build a church house. He had fifty dollars and a keg of nails given him for that purpose. The balance he furnished himself. The house is built, worth about \$400, and will seat from two hundred and fifty to three hundred persons. Here is an example for other and richer men.

They also have benevolent societies to assist the aged and poor. Their little hospital contains

about twenty aged and destitute persons. The coloured people pay one dollar and fifty cents per scholar, and in this way their schools are sustained.

A clergyman of twenty-five years experience in North Carolina, to whom we have granted books for the freedmen, sends us a very interesting account of their distribution, and states that "the negroes in my two churches are raising a subscription to send the Bible to Africa through your society. As soon as it is all collected I will forward it to you, with such instructions as to its destination as they may give."

The treasurer of the Indiana Bible Association of Friends sent us recently a check for six dollars and twenty cents, "being a contribution from coloured children in freedmen's schools at Little Rock, Arkansas, to aid in publishing the Arabic Bible." He adds: "One of the teachers sent out by friends to Little Rock was desirous to teach the children to save their little earnings and apply some part of them to benevolent purposes, and represented to them the fact that the countries where the Bible was first made public are in great measure destitute of it. Such children as chose to apply their small earnings to this purpose (the supply of this destitution) were allowed to do so, and such as chose to buy candy, etc., were allowed their choice. Two selected the latter—the remainder the former, and the enclosed check is the result of their contributions."

These are but specimens. One naturally asks where do these freedmen get their money for such purposes, if they will not work nor know how to take care of it when they do get it? The facts speak for themselves, and they point with no uncertain encouragement to the energy and advancement of the coloured race under circumstances which tend to develop their ability. Many of them now prefer to pay for the Scriptures rather than receive them as a gift, while the eagerness of most of those who are in schools to learn to read the Bible and to acquire other useful knowledge is constantly growing.

We commend these statements to all of the friends of the Bible and of human progress.

REV. DR. M'COSH ON AMERICA.

We are happy in being permitted by a friend, and member of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, to lay before our readers the following extract from a letter from the learned and excellent Dr. M'Cosh, who has recently travelled extensively in our country. He speaks as an unprejudiced foreigner and a very intelligent observer. His testimony is valuable, not for gratifying our patriotic emotions merely, or feeding our national vanity, but to encourage and stimulate us in pursuing as a nation the measures that will make us still more worthy of his high com-

mentation. In this work the American Bible Society has an important part to perform, among the other beneficent agencies in our land.

After some striking as well as intelligent observations on what he had seen in his extensive travels in the United States, he says:

"I have seen how much you owe to education. I have seen much in your higher schools and colleges to admire and copy. I am ready to testify that in New England and in other parts, including the West, you have been able to raise the working classes to a state of physical comfort and of intelligence such as has not been realized in any country in Europe. You owe this to the word of God, to your quiet Sabbaths, and to education."

THE RECORD.

STROUDSBURG, PA., September 12, 1866.

SIRS:—I have failed to receive any copy of the Bible Record for some months past. I miss it very much, and need it, as it is full of matter that I use in behalf of our county society. Please send it if you can; and if the back numbers for two or three months can be sent, they will be valuable.

Yours, etc.

We thank the writer of the above letter for his testimony to the value of the Record, and have complied with his request. But we take the occasion to call the attention of our readers to the evil and the remedy in such cases. The above case is not uncommon, especially among clergymen. The fact is simply this, that the writer had changed his place of residence without informing us. Of course, he could not receive his paper. But this is not all. When a subscriber removes without informing us, the Record continues, until by some means we find it out, to go to the former address, to the loss of the Society, and probably to nobody's benefit. We beg all who take the Record to inform us when they change their place of residence, that we may act accordingly.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE.

The Greene County Bible Society, Ohio, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary at Xenia on the 15th August. The proceedings were unusually interesting. It deserves special mention that \$1,411 were contributed to the treasury at the Jubilee services; and the total receipts for the year, including this offering, were \$3,033.

We congratulate this society upon its remarkable success, and heartily commend its example to all engaged in co-operative labours with this Institution.

REPORTS OF AGENTS.

The REV. SAMUEL H. MERRILL has entered upon his duties as Agent of this Society for the State of Maine. Mr. Merrill's report is for a portion of the month only, and exhibits evidence of a painstaking preparation for his important work, in prosecuting which we bespeak for him the sympathy, prayers, and co-operation of all the friends of the Bible in his district. His special aim

at present is to bring all the auxiliaries into working order.

The REV. GEORGE SHELDON, D.D., of NEW JERSEY and DELAWARE, sends us interesting statements respecting recent anniversaries held by the county societies of Somerset, Hunterdon, and Warren. One of the Sunday schools in Somerset County contributed the last year fifty-six dollars to the Bible cause, being more than the whole county contributed when the work was begun, forty-nine years ago.

The REV. E. W. SMITH, of NORTHWESTERN OHIO, reports the visitation of 916 families, of whom eighty-seven were found destitute of the Scriptures. Supplied, by sale and donation, seventy-six. "In consequence of sickness prevailing to an alarming extent," the work of the Society in this field was much retarded. The assistant agent, who canvassed Putnam County, writes that it was almost impossible to find a place to lodge over night. After holding a meeting in one neighbourhood till nine o'clock, P. M., he had to walk three miles before he found a family so situated as to be able to furnish him a place to lay his head. Mr. S. is earnest in his purpose to carry out to the letter the resolutions of the Society in reference to the re-supply.

REV. W. HERR, of SOUTHWESTERN OHIO, writing from Dayton, states that the recent flood in the valley may operate to some extent against the success of the work, especially in the rural districts. "At least two thirds of the city of Dayton were submerged, a great part of the valley was inundated, crops and property were destroyed, and the loss generally may be estimated at millions of dollars." Let it be our prayer that God will overrule this disaster for good, and make our work yet more abundant in that locality.

REV. JOHN HINTON, of MICHIGAN, reports that Calhoun, Allegan, Clinton, and Wayne Counties are prosecuting the work of resupply with earnestness. The auxiliaries in the region of Lake Superior are manifesting great interest in the work of the Parent Society.

REV. JOHN THOMPSON, of INDIANA, informs us that at its recent session in La Porte, the Northwestern Indiana Conference endorsed the plans of operation adopted by this Society, and the Board of Managers, in respect to the resupply of the country.

REV. J. L. IRWIN, of WEST VIRGINIA, reports considerable difficulty in collecting money and in procuring competent helpers in his work. Of 283 families visited, forty-nine were destitute, and of these forty-eight were furnished with the Scriptures, besides forty-four individuals. The difficulty of raising money is seen from the fact stated by Mr. I., that experienced county agents decline to take new work for the Society, "because they say they can make nothing for the Society on this ground." Still the work of supervision and organization, and the constant presentation of the Cause, must go on, and the destitute must have the Bible. A brighter day is coming.

REV. W. C. JOHNSON, of WEST TENNESSEE and NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI, visited, during July and August, the auxiliaries in Gibson, Marshall, Madison, Fayette, Lauderdale, and Henry Counties, and the Macon Bible Society, all in Tennessee. In doing so he travelled 800 miles, collected \$229 in donations and \$78 14 from sales of books, and secured subscriptions amounting to \$95 50. Mr. J. was cordially received, addressed twelve audiences, arranged for the supply of the various counties with the Scriptures, giving attention to all classes, white and black, alike. Grants have been made by the Board to aid several of these auxiliaries in their gratuitous work among the destitute.

REV. S. P. RICHARDSON, of ALABAMA, reports the

reorganization of the societies in Madison, Limestone, Franklin, and Lauderdale, and visits to Decatur and Cortland. He adds:

All these auxiliaries heartily adopted my plan of supplying the coloured people through the auxiliaries. The coloured people themselves prefer getting the Bible in that mode, and they show a willingness, according to their ability, to aid the auxiliaries. There are thousands of coloured children in week-day and Sunday schools. The donations generally asked by the auxiliaries are intended mostly for the Sunday schools of the freedmen, etc. This closes one of the most laborious months' labour I have done in Alabama, and I regard it as one of the most successful.

In another letter Mr. R. makes the following interesting statements:

I now regard the people of Alabama as fully in harmony again with the American Bible Society. I can see no good reason why the Bible work should not be conducted in this field as before the war. I met with no opposition on my last tour except poverty, and was treated with great kindness by all the churches I visited. I set out on the principle that the people should supply themselves with the Scriptures, and that the Parent Society was never intended to supply the country, but to aid the people in doing it. I have taken up collections at all points where I have organized or reorganized societies, not so much for the pittance I might collect out of the wreck of a ruined people, but on the principle of independence and self support. If the Bible society reoccupies this country, the country must become a part of the society, and heartily and in good faith co-operate with it. I have organized and reorganized about twenty-three auxiliaries, the most of which have received their books. I made my arrangements to do a fine work all over the State this fall and winter, by sale and general circulation. The people have money but one season of the year, and that is from sales of cotton. The Bible work must conform to the financial condition of the people.

REV. W. F. BAIRD, our Agent for the ARMY AND FREEDMEN, is now in Texas. Mr. B. has been making a long tour of exploration in the departments of effort assigned to him, and has also been charged with special duties in connexion with the general interests of the Cause. He has visited St. Louis, Memphis, Little Rock, Natchez, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Galveston, Houston, Millicon, San Antonio, and other places upon the route. His reports have furnished us with several interesting extracts for this number of the Record, and with a large amount of information, which need not be printed, respecting the reorganization of our work in States where as yet we have no agencies established. He has done much to regulate and advance the work among the freedmen, and in those States especially where least has been done by our ordinary methods of operation. Everywhere he has been kindly received by the friends of the Bible cause. Providence has kindly guarded his long and tedious way, and we have good reason to believe that his mission will be crowned with great and lasting success. Among other items of importance, we may state, that Mr. Baird was in New Orleans during the late terrible riot; that his religious services and influence among the coloured people at that time were most seasonable; and that, amid all the excitements of that dreadful event, he was instrumental in effecting an arrangement with the directors of the Southwestern Bible Society for the systematic supply of the coloured population of New Orleans, numbering about 50,000, with the Holy Scriptures. A large grant for this purpose was made by the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society at its September meeting.

REV. E. WRIGHT, of MISSOURI, reports favourable progress in all departments of his work, amid many temporary discouragements. In Madison County he reorganized the county Bible society, "at Fredericktown, where one of our hard battles was fought in 1861.

No trace of the old society could be found. In the county seat I found no Sabbath school, and no Protestant church service. Two Sabbath schools out of town were visited and addressed. They appeared like green spots in the desert. On Sabbath afternoon we lifted a church bell from the ground in the rear of a church and rang it, and thus secured a Bible meeting and a hopeful resumption of the work in that county. May Southeastern Missouri, now so desolate, soon 'bud and blossom like the rose!'"

REV. A. JOHNSON, of KANSAS, reports a full measure of very laborious services rendered by himself and four county agents in his extensive field. Of 1,016 families visited, 106 were found destitute of the Bible, eighty-eight of which were supplied, besides 136 destitute individuals. Mr. Johnson has arranged for the canvass and supply of the border counties, eight in number, and the Managers have made a large grant of books for this purpose. The population is rapidly increasing, but constantly changing, and a very large proportion of it is found to be without the Word of God, yet willing and glad to receive it.

REPORTS OF AUXILIARIES.

NEW YORK. The FULTON and HAMILTON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY held its annual meeting September 4, at Broadalbin. The collections reported amounted to more than \$1,100. This society is now engaged in exploring its field with a view to supplying the destitute, who are found to be in the proportion of one to twenty-one. It is expected that this work will be completed in season for the jubilee meeting of the society, whose fiftieth year will be completed on the 31st of December. Arrangements are in progress for a suitable celebration of the founding of this auxiliary. In making honourable mention of its labours, we renew our prayers for its enlarged success.

NEW JERSEY. The MORRIS COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY held its annual meeting at Pompton Plains on the 26th of June. The contributions to the Bible cause for the year, through this auxiliary, were reported at \$1,915 40. The exercises were varied and interesting.

The MIDDLESEX COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY held its seventeenth anniversary at Woodbridge, Sept. 11. An able sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph F. Berg, D. D., of New Brunswick, and an eloquent address delivered by Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, the President of the Society.

Addresses were also made by Rev. Joel Campbell, Rev. George Sheldon, D. D., Agent of the American Bible Society for New Jersey, and Rev. T. Ralston Smith, Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society.

Mr. Westveet has canvassed the county under the auspices of the society. Families visited, 2,240; found destitute of the Scriptures, 137. The contributions of the year were \$838 61.

OHIO. The ASHLAND COUNTY SOCIETY reports receipts amounting to \$1,321 86. The society's agent visited 613 families; of these, twenty-six were found destitute, and all were supplied but one, which refused to receive the Sacred Volume on any terms.

ILLINOIS. The STEPHENSON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY held its seventeenth annual meeting in Freeport, August 19. The report says that "the growing interest of many of the Germans in the Bible cause is very encouraging. Some of their congregations are among the most self-sacrificing and liberal supporters of the Cause in this country." The receipts of this auxiliary show a marked advance over any previous year.

MISSOURI. The report of the MADISON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY contains a statement to the following

Brought forward.....	\$59 69	1,500 85	Brought forward.....	\$2,943 84	1,214 38	19,584 81
First Cong. Ch., Bennington C ntre, Vt.....	50 00		Dutchess Co. B. S., N. Y. (L. D. & L. M.).....	27 00	300 00	
Cong. Ch., North Hadley, Mass.....	27 00		Dunn Co. B. S., Wis.....	20 00		
First Cong. Ch., South Hadley, Mass.....	17 00		Doddridge Co. B. S., W. Va.....	15 26		
Pres. Ch., St. Augustine, Fla.....	45 00		Dallas Co. B. S., Mo.....	46 85		
N. W. Indiana Conference, Indiana.....	72 00		Doniphan Co. B. S., Ks.....	116 90		
Cong. Church, E. Bloomfield, N. Y.....	11 00		Decatur Co. B. S., Geo.....	43 00		
M. E. Ch., Marlborough, N. Y.....	7 34		Delaware B. S.....	17 50		
Pres. Ch., Marlborough, N. Y.....	5 00		Essex Co. B. S., N. Y. (L. M.).....	70 00	30 00	
M. E. Ch., Flint, Mich.....	13 80		Effingham Co. B. S., Ill.....	23 47	30 00	
" " Warwick, N. Y.....	20 80		Eddyville B. S., Iowa.....	48 10		
Cong. Ch., Lyme, Conn.....	12 25		Fulton & Hamilton Co. B. S., N. Y. (L. M.).....	172 12	926 25	
Pres. and Cong. Churches, New Lebanon, N. Y.....	10 00		Ford Co. B. S., Ill.....	64 00	75 28	
Florence Ch., Northampton, Mass.....	50 00	400 88	Fulton Co. B. S., Ky.....	120 00		
LEGACIES.			Fairfield Co. B. S., Ohio.....	69 23		
George Earnest, late of Baltimore, Md.....	431 70		Fayette Co. B. S., Iowa.....	37 35		
Lois Mitchell, late of Washington, Conn.....	201 10		Fulton Co. B. S., Ohio.....	35 76		
Anthony Gould, late of Albany N. Y.....	1,500 00		Franklin Co. B. S., Tenn.....	50 00		
Mrs. Elizabeth Nicholas, late of Flanders, N. J.....	100 00		Fayette Co. B. S., Tenn.....	46 85		
D. A. Lanterman, late of Edwardsville, Ill.....	100 00		Greene Co. B. S., Ohio (L. M.).....	440 00	360 00	
Eben Fairchild, late of Bridgeport, Conn.....	9,400 00		Galena B. S., Ill. (L. M.).....	120 00	30 00	
Gen. J. H. Cocke, late of Brems, Va.....	100 10		Grundy Co. B. S., Ill (5 L. M.).....	50 00	155 00	
David Magie, late of New York.....	470 00		Guernsey Co. B. S., Ohio.....	141 39		
Joseph Fulton, late of Ontario Co., N. Y. (bal.).....	99 50		Green Co. B. S., Ind.....	95 35		
Isaiah C. Whitmore, late of New York.....	4,700 00		Geneva B. S., N. Y.....	51 85		
A. McGehee, late of Montgomery, Ala.....	20 60		Grinnell B. S., Iowa.....	140 74		
Miss Phebe Roy, late of Parsippany, N. J.....	30 40		Gibson Co. B. S., Tenn.....	23 50		
Almira Bouton, a e of Lewisboro', Westchester Co., N. Y.....	95 00	17,247 90	Geauga Co. B. S., Ohio.....	100 10		
FOR FREEDMEN.			Hunterdon Co. B. S., N. J. (19 L. M.).....	130 10	570 00	
Guernsey Co. B. S., Ohio.....	10 00		Houghton Co. B. S., Mich.....	232 57	220 00	
Three Children in Ossining, N. Y.....	5 00		Houston Co. B. S., Minn.....		21 00	
Pres. Ch., Elmira, N. Y., for Alabama.....	25 00	40 00	Holt Co. B. S., Mo.....	35 75		
FOR ARABIC SCRIPTURES.			Highland Co. B. S., Ohio.....	147 74		
Dutchess Co. Female B. S., N. Y. (L. M.).....		331 42	Howard Co. B. S., Iowa.....	41 47		
FOR JUBILEE.			Henry Co. B. S., Tenn.....	21 00		
Children in Illinois.....		27 00	Hudson Co. B. S., N. J.....	150 00		
RETURNS FOR BOOKS DONATED.			Iroquois Co. B. S., Ill. (L. M.).....		56 10	
Rev. John Hinton, Michigan.....	3 75		Iron Co. B. S., Mo.....	1 10		
Miss Kate B. Tenney, Vergennes, Ill.....	2 30		Iowa Mission B. S., Ks.....	3 15		
Rev. Mr. Miggins, New York.....	71	6 76	Jefferson Co. B. S., Ohio.....	200 15	10 00	
DONATION BY SOCIETY NOT AUXILIARY.			Jefferson Co. B. S., Ks.....	53 00		
West Branch B. S., Ohio (L. M.).....		30 00	Johnson Co. B. S., Mo.....	20 00		
REMITTANCES FROM AUXILIARIES.			Jasper Co. B. S., Ill.....	12 75	25 35	
Ashland Co. B. S., Ohio.....	\$171 15	\$10 00	Knox Co. B. S., Ohio (L. M.).....	64 35	26 95	
Auglaize Co. B. S., Ohio.....	101 09	10 00	Killingworth B. S.....		125 10	
Alexander Co. B. S., Ill.....	60 00	40 00	Lorain Co. B. S., Ohio (2 L. M.).....	5 17	4 00	
Adams Co. B. S., Ohio.....	137 00		Livingston Co. B. S., Ill.....		2 00	
Allen Co. B. S., Ks.....	87 50		Lawrence Co. B. S., Ill.....		205 15	
Agency City B. S., Iowa.....	40 00		La Porte Co. B. S., Ind.....	205 15		
Alleghany Co. B. S., N. Y.....	40 00		Little Osage B. S., Mo.....	8 00		
Bartholomew Co. B. S., Ind.....	25 00		Lake Superior B. S., Mich.....	38 75		
Benton Co. B. S., Mo.....	20 00		Limestone Co. B. S., Ala.....	32 00		
Boone Co. B. S., Ind.....	75 00		Lauderdale Co. B. S., Ala.....	36 50		
Barbour Co. B. S., W. Va.....	4 00		Lawrence Co. B. S., Ill.....	51 35		
Brookfield B. S., Mo.....	22 00		Lauderdale Co. B. S., Tenn.....	84 75		
Bates Co. B. S., Mo.....	21 10		Long Island B. S., N. Y.....	5 55		
Brooks Co. B. S., Geo.....	51 90		Mason Co. B. S., Ill. (L. M.).....	130 00	120 00	
Columbia Co. B. S., N. Y. (L. M.).....	55 67	159 00	Madison Co. B. S., N. Y. (L. M.).....	242 26	65 00	
Clinton Co. B. S., N. Y. (L. M.).....		30 00	Marion Co. B. S., W. Va.....	67 76	23 30	
Connecticut B. S. (2 L. D. & 3 L. M.).....	110 00	390 00	Medina Co. B. S., Ohio (L. M.).....	22 17	133 00	
Cayuga B. S., N. Y.....		15 00	Muscatine Co. B. S., Iowa.....		10 00	
Coshocton Co. B. S., Ohio.....	160 63	5 00	Marquette Co. B. S., Mich. (4 L. M.).....	205 00	105 00	
Crawford Co. B. S., Ohio.....	166 06	65 00	Marion Co. B. S., Ohio.....	23 30	21 00	
Crawford Co. B. S., Ill.....		57 00	M'Henry Co. B. S., Ill.....	11 00	5 00	
Clinton Co. B. S., Ill.....	5 00	59 38	Marshall Co. B. S., Ill. (L. M.).....		242 50	
Clay Co. B. S., Ill.....	63 80	4 00	Mercer Co. B. S., Ill.....	40 40	25 00	
Colchester Female B. S., Conn.....	21 14	100 00	Massachusetts B. S.....	1,881 45	43 55	
Cold Spring B. S., N. Y. (L. M.).....	178 02	140 00	Montgomery Co. B. S., N. Y. (L. M.).....	787 00	413 00	
Cambria Welsh B. S., Penn.....	51 40		Middlesex Co. B. S., N. J.....	152 00		
Chicago B. S., Ill.....	446 00		Meigs Co. (West) B. S., Ohio.....	50 00		
Chickasaw Co. B. S., Iowa.....	31 70		Monmouth Co. B. S., N. J.....	140 00		
Clayton Co. B. S., Iowa.....	34 04		Morgan Co. B. S., W. Va.....	3 65		
Cedar Co. B. S., Mo.....	25 45		Monongalia Co. B. S., W. Va.....	20 00		
Clay Co. B. S., Ks.....	6 75		Marion Co. B. S., Iowa.....	6 60		
California B. S.....	454 20		Madison Co. B. S., Mo.....	9 30		
Carroll Co. B. S., Ohio.....	146 80		M'Donough Co. B. S., Ill.....	866 53		
Deep River B. S., Conn.....		40 00	Madison Co. B. S., Ala.....	45 00		
Delaware Co. B. S., N. Y. (L. M.).....	131 44	30 00	Minnesota B. S.....	141 63		
De Kalb Co. B. S., Ill. (2 L. M.).....		60 00	Monroe Co. B. S., N. Y.....	100 00		
			Madison Co. B. S., Tenn.....	37 15		
			Macon Co. B. S., Tenn.....	120 64		
			Maryland B. S.....	1,500 00		
			Nassau Hall B. S., N. J. (L. M.).....		154 85	
			Niagara Co. B. S., N. Y.....	72 45		
			New Hampshire B. S.....	317 36		
Carried forward.....	\$2,943 84	1,214 38	19,584 81	Carried forward.....	\$13,702 80	5,542 41

Brought forward	\$13,702 80	5,542 41	19,584 81
New Market B. S., Tenn.	40 00		
Orange Co. B. S., N. Y. (L. M.)		180 00	
Oneida Co. B. S., N. Y. (L. M.)	119 21	40 00	
Onondaga Co. B. S., N. Y.	109 79	24 00	
Oswego Co. B. S., N. Y. (L. M.)	2 00	108 00	
Otoe Co. B. S., Neb.	160 25		
Otterville B. S., Mo.	28 00		
Pennsylvania B. S. (L. M.)	3,000 00	120 00	
Putnam Co. B. S., Ohio	182 39	25 00	
Putnam Co. B. S., Ill. (L. M.)	152 46	75 00	
Paducah & M'Cracken Co. B. S., Ky.	17 84		
Passaic Co. B. S., N. J.	170 00		
Pawtuxet River B. S., R. I.	25 00		
Porter Co. B. S., Ind.	12 41		
Putnam Co. B. S., Ind.	70 00		
Preston Co. B. S., W. Va.	5 00		
Pleasant Hill B. S., Mo.	42 00		
Pettis Co. B. S., Mo.	16 00		
Polk Co. B. S., Mo.	27 55		
Ripley Co. B. S., Ind.		10 00	
Richland Co. B. S., Ill.	89 70	9 30	
Richland Co. B. S., Ohio	22 78		
Rockland B. S., Mich.	44 22		
Rhode Island B. S.	174 82		
Sullivan Co. B. S., N. Y. (L. M.)	100 00	30 00	
Stephenson Co. B. S., Ill.		104 00	
Scott Co. B. S., Iowa		25 00	
Syracuse B. S., Mo.	2 00		
Shelby Co. B. S., Mo.	50 00		
Saratoga Co. B. S., N. Y.	10 91		
Schuyler Co. B. S., Ill.	33 15		
Stark Co. (East) B. S., Ohio	10 00		
Sussex Co. B. S., Del.	260 57		
Schenectady Co. B. S., N. Y.	55 00		
Trumbull Co. B. S., Ohio		3 00	
Tompkins Co. B. S., N. Y.	26 64	10 00	
Thorntown & Vic. B. S., Ind.	100 00		
Tioga Co. B. S., N. Y.	50 00		
Tuscumbia B. S., Ala.	72 00		
Thomas Co. B. S., Geo.	31 25		
Union Co. B. S., Ohio	168 12	10 00	
Union B. S., Newberry Dist., S. C.		24 50	
Union City & Vic. B. S., Ind.	39 39		
Ulster Co. B. S., N. Y.	167 05		
Upshur Co. B. S., W. Va.	21 00		
Union Co. B. S., Ill.	146 85		
Vermont B. S.	1,240 00	167 89	
Vernon Co. B. S., Mo.	1 55		
Westchester Co. B. S., N. Y. (L. D's. & L. M's.)	831 07	4,058 49	
Welsh B. S., Judson & Vic., Minn.	41 04	23 96	
Washington Co. B. S., N. Y. (L. M.)	45 19	914 23	
Washington Co. B. S., Ind. (L. M.)	149 60	40 00	
Wellington B. S., Ohio	178 30	17 50	
Wayne Co. B. S., Ohio (L. M.)	27 90	20 00	
Washington Co. B. S., Ill. (3 L. M.)	363 45	426 00	
Warren Co. B. S., Ill. (L. M.)	18 38	160 00	
Will Co. B. S., Ill.	235 00	45 00	
Ware Village B. S., Mass. (L. M.)		106 45	
Warren Co. B. S., N. J. (L. M.)	104 75	180 00	
Wabunsee Co. B. S., Ks.	15 75		
Washtenaw Co. B. S., Mich.	39 00		
Wellsville B. S., N. Y.	60 00		
Welsh B. S., Nelson & Vic., N. Y.	16 00		
Winnesheik Co. B. S., Iowa	149 75		
Weston B. S., Mo.	24 00		
Warren Co. B. S., Mo.	30 00		
Washington Co. B. S., Mo.	55 00		
Wayne Co. B. S., Mich.	75 00		
Warsaw B. S., Ill.	50 00		
Wabash Co. B. S., Ill.	7 85		
Welsh B. S., Oshkosh & Vic., Wis.	22 40		
Wapello Co. B. S., Iowa	156 70		

\$23,488 83 12,499 73=35,988 56

REMITTANCES FROM SOCIETIES NOT AUXILIARY.

M. E. Book Concern, Pittsburgh, Penn.	\$258 46
Bible Committee, Northboro' Mass.	6 83
American & Foreign Bible Society, N. Y.	240 05
Bible Committee, Pacific City, Mo.	10 75
" " Taunton, Mass.	42 96
" " Westerly, R. I.	18 89
Kentucky Institution for the Blind.	170 52
	748 46

Sundries..... 4,633 30

\$60,955 13

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS FROM EACH STATE, &c.

IN SEPTEMBER, 1866.

New Hampshire	\$317 36
Vermont	1,457 89
Massachusetts	2,180 24
Rhode Island	218 71
Connecticut	30,377 44
New York	23,750 00
New Jersey	1,886 60
Pennsylvania	3,558 61
Delaware	278 07
Maryland	1,931 70
District of Columbia	16 00
Virginia	100 00
West Virginia	214 91
North Carolina	5 00
South Carolina	24 50
Georgia	126 15
Florida	45 00
Alabama	206 10
Tennessee	423 89
Kentucky	308 36
Ohio	3,982 33
Indiana	893 90
Illinois	5,014 00
Michigan	978 09
Wisconsin	42 40
Iowa	831 45
Missouri	511 30
Kansas	283 05
California	454 20
Minnesota	377 63
Nebraska	160 25
	\$60,955 13

The payment of \$150 constitutes a Life Director of the American Bible Society; \$30, a Life Member.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Pecuniary Remittances, and Letters in relation to the accounts of Agents, Auxiliary and other Societies, and persons, and Legacies, should be addressed to MR. HENRY FISHER, Assistant Treasurer, Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

Letters relating to Travelling Agencies, to Delegations for Auxiliary Anniversaries, and inquiries as to the mode of raising funds, requests for donations of Books, inquiries as to the general policy of the Society, notice of new Auxiliaries formed, reports of those already recognised, and communications for the Record, should be directed to "Secretaries of the American Bible Society," Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

Orders for books, and letters in relation to the transmission of Reports and Records, should be addressed to MR. CALED T. ROWE, General Agent, Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

EXCHANGE PAPERS.

Papers sent in exchange for the Bible Record should be directed simply, "BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD, New York," otherwise the postage is charged as on papers sent to private persons.

All Newspapers and Periodicals through the Post Office should be addressed to the "Bible Society Record," and not to the Society or its officers.

FORM OF A BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY.

I give and bequeath to the American Bible Society, formed in New York, in the year eighteen hundred and sixteen, the sum of to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said Society.

THE RECORD, in its present form, is sent as heretofore, three copies to each Auxiliary, one to each Branch, and one to each Life Director and Life Member, gratuitously. Other copies can then be purchased by said societies, for 12½ cents per annum, in advance. Churches or Clubs, calling for twelve copies to one address, can receive them on the same terms. Individual subscribers can receive the work at 25 cents per annum, in advance.

POSTAGE—Twelve cents a year, payable quarterly at the local Post offices.